# FOR MY LADY FAIR.

Rich and Novel Costumes Designed by Ingenious Modistes.

SILKS, VELVETS AND LACES

Are the Materials Employed and the Mos Attractive Combinations Are Effected-A Handsome Dinner Dress-Wraps of Chiffon and Feathers-A Modish Coiffure.

cial Correspondence of The Evening Star. New York, February 26, 1892. ICH SILKS AND VEL-

vets, cobwebby laces yellow with age, diaful figures banded with springing out like such are a few of the From her shapely shoulders drop soft laces, such as English

and Venetian point, whose yellow tone sets off admirably the red, blue or black of her gowns. while thick guipure lies flat upon dark grounds with lovely effect. And the Watteau fold, where will its popularity end? Already the applications are infinite. I have noticed some in embroidered gauze, in lace and in transparent textures which drop with exquisite effect from between the shoulders and in nowise conceal the beauty of the figure. Such Watteau folds are usually framed by two long velvet ribbons, one on each side. In one case I saw a superb reception dress of sky blue veloutine which had a Watteau fold of lace reaching quite to the end of the train. Theater toilets, too, it seems to me, were never so beautiful as they are this senson. In fact, one sees toilets in the theater boxes nowadays which would not look amiss in an opera box. In my initial cut I set before you a charming cloak for use at theater or at an evening recep tion. It is made up of peacock green piush, over a completely adjusted inner garment, with an embroidered plastron front and back. The pelerme has two large folds at the back and is gathered on the yoke. The bottom of the pelerine and also of the cloak is trimmed with an embroidered band and the collar and fronts are garnished with moufflon. line it either with yellow or green silk. pelerine must be made up in two parts, both cut straight, and you must so join them on the



Just at present there are signs of new styles From the Youth's Companion. in coiffure which will no doubt oust the Greek from its long-continued popularity. At dancand coil it in a chignon, as represented, curling the ends and grouping them gracefully.

opera or at a dancing party or evening reception. It may be made up in lace or embroidered chiffon. The back is gathered on a yoke of pink feathers and set off with a large bow of pink feathers and set off with a large bow of the atmosphere in the near cities is filled with of pink feathers and set off with a large bow of pink feathers and set off with a large bow of pink feathers and set off with a large bow of pink feathers and set off with a large bow of pink feathers and set off with a large bow of pink feathers and set off with a large bow of pink feathers and set off with a large bow of pink feathers and set off with a large bow of pink feathers and set off with a large bow of pink feathers and set off with a large bow of microscopic floating particles that frequently rob it of much of its transparency; but while rob it of much of its transparency.



average New York dining room will hold, hence the woman of fashion finds it extremely difficult to pay off dinner party obligations. But

the next best thing to be invited to a swell din-ner is to be summoned for the dance that fol-ture are not followed by an increase in the lows some of them. Toilets for these dinner death rate, and dancing parties are very rich and elegant. By cutting my fourth illustration you see pictured a ner dress, a silk, trimmed with galloons of



DINNER DRESS. ing the decollete and encircling the corsage in three rows about equidistant. Silks are much used for dinner dresses. In

fact, silks are reasserting their old-time domination. The changeable silks are especially in vogue. An exquisite buttercup yellow moire attracted my attention. It was trimmed with fur in almost an original manner, at the bottom of the skirt and also framing the decollete, but it did not stop here. The lady wore a dog collar of pearls and there was a band of the fur encircling it top and bottom. A very quaint idea, but extremely becoming to the particular

wearer.

For receptions and small gatherings the Jane Hading blouse is very modish. It is made up in white lace or in silk crepon, overhanging a belt of galloon set off with most gems. The same galloon frames the neck and the sleeves. In some cases these blouses are worn without sleeves at dancing parties, or for reception purposes you may add the Russian For receptions and small gatherings the Jane Hading blouse is very modish. It is made up in white lace or in silk crepon, overhanging a belt of galloon set off with mosk gems. The same galloon frames the neck and the sleeves. In some cases these blouses are worn without sleeves at dancing parties, or for reception purposes you may add the Russian sleeve, which is double, a large puff ending at the eibow and the under sleeve being tight fitting and extending to the wrist.

If all pipes were equally durable they might be classed, according to their merits, as follows: Soft earthern pipes, meerschaum, hard earthern pipes, wooden pipes, porcelain pipes, metallic pipes.

The white earthern pipe, porus and permeable to liquids, is put first because it is a good absorber of nicotine. The metallic pipe is put last because it allows all the noxious products absorber of nicotine. The metallic pipe is put last because it allows all the noxious products of water I let him have out of my canteen, when that holler track was like a string of fire classed, according to their merits, as follows: Soft earthern pipes, meerschaum, hard earthern pipes, wooden pipes, porcelain pipes, metallic pipes, metallic pipes, metallic pipes, metallic pipes, metallic pipes, metallic pipes, most continually and then he laid back in a dead faint. We took him in and he got well enough in three months to drink something stronger than able to liquids, is put first because it is a good absorber of nicotine. The metallic pipe is put last because it allows all the noxious products formed during the combustion of the tobacco to reach the mouth of the smoker. The meer-shaum is valuable on the condition that it is

I must not forget to call your attention to the new shade called "pink green." Pink here has reference to the flower and not the color. have succeeded in growing pinks of a green color. They will soon be the rage for button holes. Hyacinths and daffodils are to be treated in the same manner, and it will not be long before we shall find it impossible to recog-nize these dear old friends of our youth in their new coats. It's too bad, really, to have these scientists changing the tints of flowers in this way, so that poor Mistress Mary will need become still more contrary if she attempts to tell how her garden grows.

In my last illustration there is represented a

very charming evening costume, two kinds of silk in combination, the bodice being trimmed with galloon—a bronze green leaf on a lighter shade of green. The sleeves are of figured silk. The same material is used to fill in the neck, but being wider in front, the galloon running to a point just above the waist line. What are we going to do when Lent comes in? is the question now agitating the world of fashion. No more dancing, of course, but possibly a quiet dinner party. The modish thing, however, will be the musicale at which sacred phanous tulles and music will predominate. The toilets will all be gauzes, slender, grace- in minor key, if I may so term it, toned down, but still discreetly rich. The fair penitents will look most charming in these Lenten costumes, ribbons which drop their long floating effects. The old composers—Gluck, Handel, ends. Watteau pleats Hayden and Mozart—will be in vogue, and, naturally, one must dress up to them. The wide berthas of heavy guipure will look most folded wings from fair shoulders, trailing charming on the dark velvets and the moire antiques will be in lively demand. It is forturobes edged with fur, nate that black velvet bows and streamers are so much used. They will chime with the Lenter gloom and may be worn with almost any toilet. ingredients which
They look very coquettish attached to one
make up a vision for
My Lady Clara of
pers now affected by those who make a study
of the fashions come in very appropriately for Fashion Castle, in the | of the fashions come in very applicational advantage | Lenten purpose, with the additional advantage f the fashions come in very appropriately for kingdom of Allmodes | that they make the foot look very small.



A DANCING GOWN.

Afternoon teas bring out some really charm ing little gowns. One in particular attracted my attention. It was in crepe de chine bordered with oriental embroidery, and there was a little vest of emerald velvet, gold braided and set off with mock gems. The vest opened on a chemisette of crepon, and the inevitable Watteau pleat was represented by a bow of satin ribbon set between the shoulders, the ends falling down over the skirt.

In the line of outer garments the long jacket, coming down well below the knee, will undoubtedly hold on to its popularity way into the spring. They will be made quite tight or merely fitting at the back and straight in front, and with such a garment a glove fit. and with such a garment a glove fit, with little garniture, is to be preferred to a poor fit with every seam covered with rich embroidery. The long jacket is essentially a hint taken from male attire, and should always have a tailormade look about it.

You will note that plain cloth skirts, when they are not tailor-made, are very prettily combined with velvet. The latter, in the form of a deep band cut straight, is fitted to the bottom of the skirt, and after the band is tacked on the cloth is cut in fancy edges and a braided design carried out, producing, if tastefully wrought, very rich effects. The velvet band may be of any depth you choose, but looks best when about fourteen inches wide.

ing parties especially is this noticeable—there being a manifest tendency to greater ornate- more interesting than that of the origin and ness and intricacy—and yet it is an easy matter to vary the classic simplicity somewhat and nature of great fogs. It is only about eleven the leaves and burnt them as an offering to son, Steele, Robert Burns and Walter Scott all ter to vary the classic simplicity somewhat and still retain its absolute grace. For instance, in my second illustration you will see pictured ered. Mr. Aitken, an Englishman, demonstration of the burnt offering as its dress. You begin by waving the hair, using as little heatas possible, so as not to produce a crinkled effect. Then you gather up the hair itself to be visible to the eye, serves as a point of condensation for the moisture of the atmos-phere, and as the moisture gathers the particle The usual frizzettes go with this style.

In my third illustration I present the back view of a very dainty little wrap for use at the opera or at a dancing party or evening receptors.

pheric moisture would condense upon the trees, the grass, the ground, upon our clothes and thick and heavy as to yield considerable faces, upon the walls, floors and ceilings of times as the air is charged with an unusual surrounded on all sides with streams of moist-

> That would probably be the form in which se should then get rain, instead of having it Tobacco and pipes in Turkey indicate the we should then get rain, instead of having it fall in showers from the sky as it now does. Still, although it can thus be shown that dust

occasionally make their appearance over all large and busy cities, especially those where a great deal of smoke exists. The smoke parti-cles not only form excellent little fog condens-

cles not only form excellent little fog condensers, but they give to the fog that black and gloomy color which is especially noticeable in the fogs of London. More or less poisonous ingredients, such as sulphuric acid, are also found in the fogs of great cities.

It is natural to suppose, and it has often been asserted, that such fogs largely increase the death rate of the cities afflicted by them; but recent investigations by W. J. Russell indicate that while many more deaths occur in London just after a great fog, yet it is probable that the fog itself as the sudden fall of temperature by form the departments of the land. There are three different kinds of the land. There are three dif whap of Chiffon and Feathers.

It is natural to suppose, and it has often been asserted, that such fogs largely increase the death rate of the cities afflicted by them; but recent investigations by W. J. Russell indicate ge-uity in devising others.

Twelve or fourteen people are about all the just after a great fog, yet it is probable that the

By cutting off the sunshine, however, city fogs cause great injury to health, and their destructive effects upon some of the plants in the great botanic gardens at Kew have proved destructive effects upon some of the plants in the great botanic gardens at Kew have proved so alarming that Prof. Thiselton-Dyer, the director of the Kew Gardens, fears that refined horticulture may become impossible in the vicinity of London if the fogs continue to increase in number and intensity. One remedy recommended is the substitu-tion of some fuel in the place of coal which will not fill the atmosphere with soot and dust.

### What the War Did.

From the Chicago Inter-Ocean. "It was after the fight at Pittsburg Landing," remarked the old soldier, "and I was going over the field picking up the wounded. We passed a lot of dead men in a clump and over beyond them a hundred yards or so I heard a faint cry and started to see what it was. I

"I put my canteen to his mouth, and as I knelt beside him I noticed he wore the gray and belonged to some Georgia regiment. He almost emptied the canteen before he took it from his lips, and as he looked up at me gratefully the tears rolled down his checks and he stretched his hands feebly out toward the canteen, which I was about to sling over my shoulder again.

# PIPES AND TOBACCO.

Something About the Weed That Soothes and Comforts Mankind.

SMOKING IN ALL COUNTRIES.

Tobacco as Currency in the Early Days of This Country-Different Varieties in Other Lands-Part the Weed Has Played in Diplo-

Written for The Evening Star.

macy-Royal Ladies Who Smoke.



OBACCO, SAYS STOW in his chronicle, was first brought to England by Sir John Hawkins in 1565. It came from Carolina, and after the settlement of James-town it became the has a charm dear to all lovers of the fragrant chief article of export. | weed. chief article of export.
So rapidly did the consumption and demand increase that the planters neglected all other interests in favor of the seductive plant.

Seductive plant.

Chief article of export.

A good pipe is a good friend, and whether afloat or shore, as you take it up and carefully fill it for a smoke you are reminded of all the hard rubs it has helped you over and the pleasant reminiscences it has shared with you. A friend always to be relied upon, discreet, faithful and sympathetic.

THE BRIAR WOOD THE BEST.

The briar-wood pipe, with good, clean cut

tobacco, furnishes one of the best smokes in the

world. Whether it is a costly carved meer-

sweeter if you don't knock the ashes off. Never smoke in the morning or on an empty

stomach. The best time to smoke is after di

ner—say 6 to 7 o'clock—and smoke straight shead until bed time. Tobacco will never hurt

the most nervous organization if this be fol-

Lastly, never give anybody a light from your cigar. Carry matches.

SOME CELEBRATED SMOKERS.

There have been some celebrated smokers in

the history of the world-true lovers of the

grateful weed-and Old Hickory was one of

grateful weed—and Old Hickory was one of them. He cared little for cigars, but his corncob pipes were scattered from one end of the White House to the other, and when giving audience to the Russian ambassador Gen. Jackson held between his long, lean fingers his favorite reed stem corn-cob pipe. Gen. Grant when in his prime smoked fifteen cigars a day. Leopold Morse, the ex-Congressman, uses a round dozen, and Gen. Butler has a cigar in his mouth continually, but never lights

cigar in his mouth continually, but never lights it. Vice President Colfax limited himself to

fifteen cigars per day. David Davis and Sena-tor Kenna smoked continually. Senator Con-ger allows himself three cigars daily and Allison

loves a fragrant Havana. The Frince of Wales smokes a cigar manufactured specially for him by a Cuban firm. The tobacco is the finest known in the trade, and a cigar when rolled and finished, and packed in highly polished boxes bearing Wales' "Three Feathers," represents exactly four English shillings each. The venerable Gladstone smokes a pipe, so does Boath. Tanasan Thackaras, and Bullers.

Booth, Tennyson, Thackeray and Bulwer. Charles Lamb is said to have used very poor

tobacco, and Isaac Newton lost his sweetheart through his absent mindedness in using his

fingers as a tobacco stopper. Pope, Swift, Bolingbroke and Congreve were addicted to

snuff, and Fredrick the Great had a snuf pocket made in his vest to satisfy his cravings. Nelson, Decatur and Farragut all took a pull at

the pipe and were fond of the weed, as is Admiral Walker of the white squadron. Gib-

bon, the historian, was a confirmed snuff taker, and Byron sang the praises of tobacco. Milton, Locke, Raleigh, Izaak Walton, Addi-

used tobacco, and Prescott was very fond of smoking. It injured his health, however, and

when his physician limited him to one cigar a

day he ran all over Paris to buy the biggest one he could find.

NAPOLEON COULDN'T SMOKE.

The Emperor Napoleon could never smoke,

although when in Egypt he several times at-

tempted to do so in order to please the people.

On one occasion, when the Persian ambassador presented to him, on behalf of the shah, a very

valuable and gorgeous pipe, thickly encrusted with diamonds and rubies, Napoleon's attend-

ant filled the pipe and a light was applied, but in the way the emperor went to work no smoke would have appeared had he held the stem the balance of his reign. He merely opened and

in difficulty; the smoke, which he did not know how to get rid of, went down his throat and up

Pipes have played an important part in French society ever since Nicot, the French ambassador at Lisbon, brought back to France

a large quantity of tobacco and a choice assort-ment of pipes. Wooden pipes have long since

root being brought from the departments of the Pyrenees, the Var, the Correze and from Italy.

The advantages of the "racine de bruyere" are obvious. It is the only wood which does not become calcined by contact with burning

TOBACCO SERVICEABLE IN WARFARE. It was a French general who first found out that tobacco might prove eminently serviceable in warfare, inasmuch as it immediately

allayed the pangs of hunger. In the campaign of Louis XIV in Holland, his sage minister, Louvois, when the army was short of rations diminished the ration of bread by one-half and substituted for it an allowance of tobacco.

oves a fragrant Havana. The Prince of Wales

as a tobacco state and many towns grew rich from the export. In colonial times tobacco at one time passed as currency and many splaries.

It is not generally known that the word cutty as a population of kutaich, a city in Asia Minor, where a species of soft white stone is one time passed as currency and many salaries found, which is exported by the Turks to Gerware paid with it or with notes representing it from pipes we pass for a moment to cigars,

Tobacco ware houses used to be known as rolling houses, from the way of rolling tobacco to market before wagons came into use. It was packed closely in a large cask with a wooden spike driven into each end of the mass. This ormed the axletree. Tires were placed around the ends of the cask and a split sapling used as shafts. In this way the staple was carried to market to be inspected and sold. The inspection was very rigid, for upon the quality de-pended its value as currency. Such notes were in use in Virginia as late as the beginning of this century.
In 1610 tobacco had come into general use in

England and in 1620 there was a society of to-bacco pipe makers chartered in London. The rs bore upon their shield a tobacco

plant in blossom.

At the theater in Shakespeare's time the spectators often had seats upon the stage, where they were attended by pages, who furnished them with pipes and tobacco. Smoking was introduced at the English court by Sir Walter Raleigh and became very fashionable. It is a matter of history that he offered Queen Elizabeth tobacco she was seized with nausea, which being ob served by some of the enemies of Raleigh, it was broadly intimated that he had poisoned her. When the queen recovered she made the Countess of Nottingham and all the maids of honor smoke a pipe out among them.

THE ARAB LEGEND. The Arabs have a beautiful legend in regard o the origin of tobacco. The prophet was once traveling across the desert of Yemen. It was winter, and all the reptiles which infest the desert were asleep. Suddenly the prophet's horse trod upon a viper and apparently wounded it. Mahommed, full of mercy, got down from his horse, and taking up the viper put it into his sleeve, hoping that the warmth would revive it. The viper soon began to stir. Incapable of gratitude, like the scrpent which was in the beginning, it said to Mahommed. "Reverend prophet, I will bite thee?" "Nay," replied the mild prophet, "that would be the blackest ingratitude, poor reptile, to repay a good deed with an evildeed." "Nevertheless," said the viper, "I shall do it. I swear by God the almighty that I will bite thee." When Mahommed heard the name of Allah he dared not prolong the dispute, but, bowing his head with reverence said: "His name be praised forever; you and I both be-long to Him; from Him we both received life," and he offered the viper his hand. A violent pain compelled him to fling the viper from his sleeve and to curse it in the name of Allah. The prophet then sucked the viper's poison Among the practical questions with which men of science are called upon to deal few are interesting than that of the origin and the spot where the prophet's sacred saliva had smoke ascended toward heaven. From that day to this all the faithful of Islam have taken pleasure in the plant, whose taste and scent partakes in as equal degree of the bitterness of the viper's poison and the sweetness of the holy prophet's spittle.

HOW THE TURKS SMOKE. It is not an uncommon thing to see a Turk smoke from sixty to eighty pipes daily. The pipe is the indispensable companion of the Turk in every occupation. In the supreme porte, in the ministerial council, where the Turkish grandees debate momentous questions of state, the question was once discussed whether the tschibuktschis (pipe bearers) should not of state, the question was once discussed whether the tschibuktschis (pipe bearers) should not be excluded. Great was the difference of opinion, but the question was finally settled in favor of the pipe bearer remaining. And yet all the members knew very well that the decision was an unwise one, for the servants, while busy with the pipes, could hear many a secret of state, and before even the sultan and the official world obtained the result of the council's deliberations the decree has been made known through the pipe bearers. Consequently to diplomatic agents and newspaper men the tschibuktschi is a man of no small importance and is courted accordingly.

Tobacco and pipes in Turkey indicate the gradations of rank and importance of the holders. A muschir (marshal) would scorn to use a pipe shorter than two ells. while the official of a lower order is shortened in proportion to his grade and standing. The pasha can flaunt his pipe in public to its full proportion. Still, although it can thus be shown that dust in the air serves admirable purposes, it has, of use a pipe shorter than two ells, while the officiourse, many disagreeable and injurious features. Not the least of these is its effect in producing such phenomena as the celebrated fogs of London.

Such fogs are not confined to London, but occasionally make their appearance over all prominence can puff as he chooses, but the understrapper must emit small circles of smoke, which must not go in front of him, but their fine qualities naturally gained for them turns backward. In the presence of a superior liberal patronage among sportsmen, travelers and others, but until a few years ago the "pipes and others, but until a few years ago the "pipes".

> tobacco produced in Persia. The first called "tombakoo," grown in Shurez, Ispham and Khoorasan, is used only for the nargile. second, called "tuttoon," grown in Azerbijhan, is used solely for the chibouk or long pipe, and another variety, though it does not enter into commerce, grown in the vicinity of Sheeraz and known as "duckhter puch"—the maiden's plait or curl—taken probably from the resem-blance to a young girl's braided hair. Tobacco ranks third in the productions of Persia and amounts to over 1,000,000,000 pounds annually. Persian pipes have a wide range in point of value, shape and decoration. It is a social institution and exercises a potent influence from the highest to the lowest circles and makes its power felt even in the business marts as well as the seraglio.

PIPES IN JAPAN. In Japan much taste and refinement is disfound it pretty soon. A man shot through the played in the use of pipes. The most popular breast was lying in a little thicket groaning in type is a small brass bowl with silken tobacco bags, and, from the lady of rank to the piod-ding coolie, all use the "Kisnu," differing only in the style of ornamentation. The pipe is very small, the bowl holding but a tiny pellet of the fragrant Japanese tobacco. After tak-ing a few whiffs they refill the pipe, and never smoke a bowl empty, for, as they have it, "at the bettom of a pipe lurks poison." Much bags, and, from the lady of rank to the plodalmost emptied the canteen before he took it from his lips, and as he looked up at me gratefully the tears rolled down his checks and he stretched his hands feebly out toward the canteen, which I was about to sling over my shoulder again.

"It's pretty good, ain't it?" I asked, when he had given it another pull.

"Good, he repeated feebly, between gasps, 'good, pardner? I should say it was. I've been crying for it for six hours, an'I never thought I'd be cryin' for water; anyhow, not to drink. But, pardner, this blamed war has unset things so that there ain't no tellin' what a man will do.'

smoke a bowl empty, for, as they have it, "at the bettom of a pipe lurks poison." Much the bettom of he wealth of the owner is displayed in the various types of pipes carried by the Japanese. Ladies of rank carry them in embroidered pouches attached by gold and jeweled clasp. Men use a pipe sheath of metal or carved ivory placed in their girdle, and the pipe may be an ordinary brass or an exquisite work of art wrought out in bronze, silver or gold, with ornaments in lacquer or enamel.

If all pipes were equally durable they might be classed, according to their merits, as folenamel.

If all pipes were equally durable they might

climinished the ration of bread by one-half and substituted for it an allowance of tobacco. The heroic mariner, Jean Bart, one of the few French admirals who ever successfully met the English, was an inveterate smoker, and, if the tradition is to be believed, he declined when commanded by the grand monarque at Versailles to describe one of the most brilliant of his naval successes unless he was first permitted to light his pipe. Then he began: "I formed my squadron in line and ordered La Victoire to follow me closely." "And she obeyed you," replied, with a gracious inclination of the head, the politest sovereign in the world. So intimately was the pipe associated with the noted French salior that the effigy of Jean Bart became as habitual an ornament of the old French tobacconists as the Indian of America and the highlander of England.

Although, as has been stated, Napoleon was no smoker he made pipe smoking immensely popular in Paris by bringing back with him from Egypt several splendid oriental pipes, which he distributed among his favorite generals. He presented a "pipe of honor" in meerschaum, the bowl of which represented a mortar, to Gen. Oudinot, and the tube was enriched with jewels valued at \$6,000. The gallant Lasalle rarely charged at the head of his hussars without a pipe between his teeth, and the wounded Moreau, before he submitted to amputation, insisted on having a pipe. At the death of the Duc de Richelieu, three times president of the council under Louis XVIII, there was found at his hotel a collection of pipes valued at £4,000.

Laddes Fond of The weed.

not too old. If it is seasoned it is as bad as a wooden or porcelain pipe. The seasoning, of which poets have sung, may be full of charms for the amateur. To the hygienist it simply indicates that the pipe has had its day and is now saturated with tobacco juice, and that it must be replaced by another one or passed through the fire to purify it, as is done in the coffee houses of Holland. Every old pipe, browned with long use, leaves on the lips and tongue an acrid and strong-smelling liquid, which irritates the tissue and corrodes the mucous secretions. When it has reached this condition the finest meerschaum is no better than the Irishman's dudeen. Turkish and East Indian pipes, discharging its smoke through a liquid, arrest a large proportion of the poisonous ingredients. The bowl of the German pipe retains the greater part of the oily products; the Dutch and English clay pipes retain less. The metallic pipes of Thibet, becoming heated, carry to the mouth acrid nicotine, but also a smoke hot enough to burn the tongue.

THE BRIAR WOOD THE PART CON Survey-How Mountains Are Made.

her with a cup of Turkish coffee every evening on a gold salver.

The Czarina of Russis loves tobacco and smokes in an oriental fashion. Stretched on the silken cushions of a broad, low divan at Gatschina she deftly charges the elegant hookah, with its flexible and jeweled stem, and fills her boudoir with fleecy, perfumed smoke. Her apartment is an exact representation of a room in the Alhambra. Queen Marguerite of Italy is another of the royal ladies who sees no harm in the use of tobacco. Christine, queen regent of Spain, is a great advocate of tobacco. She consumes a large quantity of Egyptism She consumes a large quantity of Egyptian cigarettes filled with selected tobacco.

The smoking paraphernalia of the beautiful ex-Queen Natalie of Servia is magnificent and

schaum, whose rich color gladdens the owner's heart, or a lowly corn cob, so that it is mellowed ex-Queen Natalie of Servia is magnineent and very elaborate. The poet queen of Roumania, known to the literary world under the pseudonym of "Carmen Sylva," has a gold cigarette case suspended to her chatelain. The Comptesse de Paris is addicted to mild Havanaa, and her daughter, Queen Amelia of Portugal, is never without a supply of cigarettes. one of the largest tobacco furnaces world is called the Queen's Pipe. It is in London and is really a tobacco kiln where all of the smuggled article found or that which is contraband is consigned and burnt to ashes. But why it is not sold for the public good is a

matter of conjecture.

The Oyatapok tribe of Indians in South America have an immense inclosure filled with tobacco, which is kept perpetually burning, and fully 200 of the natives will gather about the burning mass at a time, and pushing long From pipes we pass for a moment to cigars, and, we venture the assertion, that not one cigar smoker out of 100 is a judge of the matereed stems into the fragrant mass smoke and

rial he uses. Follow the rules, as given below, the results of experience by one expert in hand-Tobacco may do a great deal of harm, but it brings into the national coffers a vast amount of revenue. The annual expenditure for liquor in the United States, based upon the ling the finest of tobacco, and the complaints over poor eigars will be much less frequent. Never buy cheap cigars, there is no economy in it. If you can't afford good cigars, smoke less figures given by the National Temperance society, is \$900,000,000; tobacco follows with \$600,000,000,000, while public education is represented with \$86,000,000. The daily consumption of cigars alone in New York city is over and enjoy your smoke. You cannot tell whether a cigar is good or not unless you light it properly. If your cigar goes out be sure to blow through it as soon as possible so that when you light it there will be no dead smoke in it. Leave the ashes on your cigar until they fall off. Your cigar will burn straighter and taste

There is a German proverb that runs: "He who doth not smoke hath either known no great griefs or refuseth to himself the softest conso-lation." And true it is that tobacco, properly used, is a great boon to mankind. At home and abroad, in youth and age, in trouble or joy, what pleasures, what comfort, lies in the us

An Official Affair.









TREASURES FROM THE ROCKS.

rkable Curiosities at the Geo

of the layers thus made are superimposed one upon the other, like layers of jelly cake, representing geological strata. The next process is to place the layers in a machine, piling shot on top of them to represent the force of gravity, after which pressure is applied from the ends very slowly by a piston advanced with a screw. This causes them to crumple up and under the artificial contraction they are found to take precisely the forms of mountain ranges like the Alleghenies.

AWFUL SHRIEK OF A BOMBSHELL A Brave Man Tells How He Was Affected the First Time He Heard It.

From the Pittsburg Dispatch. aid on Hay's staff, said:

officers, realized the proximity of the enemy. There were some cattle with the army, and to the place where they were to be slaughtered. We formed a circle, a sort of bull ring, and fell to skylarking and firing at the cattle as they ran hither and thither. It was all laughter and

shouting. "Suddenly, without the slightest warning, a sound that we had never heard before arose above the clamor. It was a sort of whirring howl, lasting a few seconds only but long enough to strike terror in our hearts. The men who had been as gay and noisy as school strange sound, as of some hideous, deadly bird flying overhead. I hardly realized, mind you, that that enemy was shelling us. All I knew for sure was that somehow my life, which knew for sure was that somehow my file, which I had enjoyed so much a minute before, was in danger. I wanted to run, but my legs wouldn't obey me. Two shells passed over me before I be seen from what I proceed to state.

obey me. Two shells passed over me before I could shake off the paralysis.

"Then I ran as I never ran before or since, with a professional sprinter's speed, to the shelter of the woods from which our regiment had only just emerged. A second terror seized me as I reached the first scattering trees. I had selected one, a big fellow, as my refuge, and when I reached it three other men who were crouched behind it pushed me violently

RATS AND RABIES.

logical The Brains of Dead Rodents Furnish the TWO VERY REMARKABLE CURIOSITIES THE LATEST DEVELOPMENT OF DIS-Germs of Hydrophobia.

coating of chalcedony. At length it would and have not only rendered guinea pigs and supply the demand.

among them. The so-called "heart" of heart's animal, which is its big muscle, and all the other parts are wonderfully distinct. There is even a small pearl in it seemingly. Yet it is not an oyster at all, but merely one of those marvelous imitations which nature makes of her own works in freakish moods.

The government rock sharps find many a surprising curiosity among the rocks which it is their business to investigate. Just now its the office of the geological survel yare engaged in building imitation mountains for the purpose of studying the way in which the tetrnal hills were formed by the exumpling so that it will be removed. This poison is got in a pure stop and parts, and the contrary, and thus there would seem to be profitable to ascertain the laws governing it. These imitation mountains are built of war, hardened or softened by mixing it with other substances, so that it shall resemble in consistency the brittle rocks mear the surface of the earth or the plastic rocks which are in that condition because of the great pressure that exists even at depths of only two or three miles, as the case may be. The mixture is cased layer has hardened it is taken out and a number of the dearth of the performance is the office of the geological survey or the purpose. And the next the contrary is the three is anything in M. Bonchon-Resemble in contract the contrary and there is anything in M. Bonchon-Resemble in the termal hills were formed by the exumpling so that it will be profitable to ascertain the laws governing it.

These imitation mountains are built of war, hardened or softened by mixing it with other substances, so that it will be a substanced to the contrary, and thus there would seem to be intended to the contrary and thus there would seem to be contrary, and thus there would seem to be contrary, and thus there would seem to be contrary and thus there would seem to be contrary, and thu

Two South African Giraffes Engage in

Desperate Battle for Leadersh From the London Graphic. To the south and castward of Lobengula's capital is situated Macalaca Land. It was con-

From the Pittsburg Dispatch.

The talk turned upon personal courage in a conversation f had the other day with an aid-conversation f had the other day with an aid-de-camp of Gen. Alexander Hays. The veteran, de-camp of Gen. Alexander Hays. The veteran, sharpely covered with hone to riess animal matter between the layers, and it is no wonder that they deteriorate. After being buried in the ground for a while they are found worthless.

who had the name of being the most daring sparsely covered with bush, therefore totally useless for agricultural or pastoral purposes, d on Hay's staff, said:
"You ask me how I felt when I first smelt lar intervals, rose copies of immense blocks of powder, so to speak. Well, after the lapse of all these years I'm almost ashamed to tell you. I was panic stricken, scared out of my senses, my courage cozed out of me in an instant, and a small boy could have captured me without a small boy could have captured me without plants, decorated with most attractive fruit or correctly sufficiently. Sometimes white ones are sought, while other times at intervals are in demand. For some years past black pearls have been the correctly sufficient to be-stone, piled one upon the other, that resembled the debris that might have been left after Titans had built a gigantic city or mammoth for times at intervals are in demand. Nothing varies so much in value as pearls. With them fashion affects the market constantly. Sometimes white ones are sought, while other times at intervals are in demand. For some years past black pearls have been the come them which seems better to be-stone, piled one upon the other, that resembled the debris that might have been left after Titans had built a gigantic city or mammoth for the debris that might have been the stant might trouble. This awful experience came after I gorgeous blossoms. A species of aloe, too, was had been about a year in the army. The regiment of infantry in which I was was preparing to ment of infantry in which I was was preparing to flower having a very striking resemblance to five light telegraph poles.

For some years past black pearls have been the numerous, the upright stem which bears its flower having a very striking resemblance to it perfectly. go into camp. We were a few miles outside of Yorktown, which was in the possession of the This country is not destitute of water, as is

This country is not destitute of water, as is attested by the numbers of baboons, monkeys and leopards that frequent the copies and the antelopes, zebras and guinea fowl that wander over the flats. Possibly the indigenous Eushmen know where to find this necessity of life, but these astute savages carefully concealed their secret from me and my people. I was riding slowly along admiring the beautiful cold ors of this distant landscape. In close attendance was my Massara guide. My reverie was broken by an unknown sound, which echoed and re-echoed from the surrounding crags. It was not the honest bark of the baboon, or the reverberating voice of the lion, or the hyena's discordant laugh, but a combination of all of them, uttered in quick, successive gasps. On inquiry of my follower he informed me that was most the honest bark of the baboon, or the hyena's discordant laugh, but a combination of all of them, uttered in quick, successive gasps. On inquiry of my follower he informed me that was most the honest bark of the baboon, or the hyena's discordant laugh, but a combination of all of them, uttered in quick, successive gasps. On inquiry of my follower he informed me that was not the honest bark of the baboon, or the hyena's discordant laugh, but a combination of all of them, uttered in quick, successive gasps. On inquiry of my follower he informed me that was not the honest bark of the baboon, or the hyena's discordant laugh, but a combination of all of them, uttered in quick, successive gasps. On inquiry of my follower he informed me that he was not the honest bark of the baboon, or the hyena's discordant laugh, but a combination of all of them, uttered in quick, successive gasps. On inquiry of my follower he informed me that he was not the honest bark of the baboon, or the hyena's discordant laugh, but a combination of all of them, uttered in quick, successive gasps. On inquiry of my follower he informed me that he was not the honest bark of the baboon, or the hyena's discordant laugh, but a combination of all men who had been as gay and noisy as school boys a minute before were dumb. I don't remember how they behaved. My own affairs kept me busy. I felt as if my boots were nailed to the ground. They wouldn't move, neither would my legs—in fact I had lost control of my body. I was perfectly iimp and my knees sagged out. That was at the first knees sagged out. That was at the first would as of some hideous, deadly strange sound, as of some hideous, deadly strange sound as of some hideous, deadly strange sound with the same indicates the second strange sound as of some hideous, deadly strange sound as of some hideous, deadly strange sound so the same in the same inquiry of my follower he informed me that inquiry of my follower he inquir mind stinacy, power and viciousness they try to maim or disable one another; how they shrick with

The rivals were not well matched—the taller was out of condition and very old; the other was in splendid form and in the prime of life. I concluded that a fight was imminent and had I concluded that a light was imminent and had no difficulty in deciding which would be the victor. They roared in unison, as if each were trying to drown the other's voice; sometimes this would cease for a few moments and then the property of the constitutions can angely produce it.

had selected one, a big fellow, as my refuge, and when I reached it three other men who were crouched behind it pushed me violently away, saying there wasn't room for more. Shells were still in the air, and with terror I pursued my flight. When at last I fell exhausted upon the ground beyond the range of the enemy's artillery I almost lost consciousness for a while.

"Nobody was killed by those shells, but the rebe' must have laughed to see us run and laughed louder yet when our cattle ran into their lines as they did. I felt more or less uncomfortable always in going into battle afterward, but never again lost my nerve as I did at my fire baptism before Yorktown."

The Thought Transmitted.

From the Detroit Free Press
It was the seventeenth time that he had made a visit in the hope that he could collect the entire amount of the bill or at least get something on it, but as he entered the door he was greeted by the debtor with: "I know it! I was greeted by the debtor with: "I know it! I was greeted by the debtor with: "I know it! I was greeted by the debtor with: "I know it! I would have bet my life on it!"

"On what?" asked the collector.

blue entire amount of the bill or at least got something on it, but she entered the door, where was greeted by the debtor with: "I know it! I would have bein yilf on it!"

"On what?" saked the collector. "Stendard the collector, "Stendard the graphy. It is a clear case—the law of the collector, "Stendard the graphy. It is a clear case—the saw. I very had you in my mind for two hours, which we see you awrully but didn't know the collector, when the see you awrully but didn't know how to reach you, so I just took a seat and the collector of the collector of the collector. "Why did you wish to see me?"

"I wanted to tail you that I can't pay you not not the collector of the collec

PEARLS FROM THE OCEAN.

Some Methods Suggested for Making These by Artifice—Items About the Fisheries. LIVER SO MANY EXPERIMENTS HAVE T are placed side by side on a little shelf at lease prevention and cure by inoculation is been made with a view to procuring the the geological survey. One is a lump of chalcedony as big as a child's fist, white and translucent. It is but a thin shell, and when held to the light is seen to be nearly filled with water, which flows about as the object is turned this way and that. What makes it interesting is that the water has undoubtedly

teresting is that the water has undoubtedly In other words, the animals thus treated are shells. Since their first trials in this line were been inclosed and hermetically sealed in this rendered safe from the disease and do not initiated numerous efforts have been essaved natural receptacle for thousands and thousands take it when inoculated with rabies. Obof years. Probably it was there long before viously, it has not been considered practicable guished Frenchman discovered a way of ac-Moses was born, and yet not a drop of it has to make this test with people, but it is genevaporated. Originally there was a cavity erally admitted that what applies in this way to be susceptible of development into an imin the rock, formed by a volcanic bub- to rabbits and guines pigs may apply to human portant industry. Now that the pearl market ble. Water percolated into it, bring-ing in solution silex, which was de-Two Italian savants, Profs. Tizzoni and Cat-threatened exhaustion of the fisheries, it is posited on the walls of the little hollow in a tani, have recently isolated germs of lockjaw high time for human ingenuity to step in and have been filled up solid with beautiful crys-rabbits immune from the disease by injecting a The process adopted by the Frenchman

have been filled up solid with beautiful crystals, forming one of those "geodes," as they are called, which are nature's treasure caskets, found concealed in rocky formations where illant color. Agates are made in the same shiften to be considered almost inevitable in the same closed up in some way and so the process stopped. After the lapse of no one can taining the chancel dony chamber with its liquid close. The other curious object above referred to is what appears to be a petrified oyster, cut through so that one sees it apparently on the half shell, just as it would look when opened fresh for a customer. It was found in chalk bed formed largely of the shells of various bivalves, probably many oysters and clams among them. The so-called "heart" of the samingla, which is its lig muscle, and all the other parts are wonderfully distinct. There is the rast and an oyster at all, tut merely one of those many cannot rock sharps find many companies. The government rock sharps find many accurate the rock sharps find many accurate makes of her own works in freakish moods.

The government rock sharps find many accurate the rough of the same object in the shells of the pearl oyster with a discussion of the discase seem to be found in the surface soil, so that immens the wint their food. The same there were a small pear in it fell out, being the companies of the discase seem to be found in the surface soil, so that immens the wint their food. The came closed up in some way and so the process of the many accurate the trouble. It is to the rough of the same them of the many accurate the trouble. It is to the rough of the same them of the period of the period with a thin layer of pearl. In six months the came the process of the jewel thus manufactured is in proportion to the period with a thin layer of pearl. In six months the rock, which are the rouble. It is to the rost that is responsible, as its commonly thought, but a rusty nail is a proportion to the period with a formatical with their food. It was a supprise of the

for the health of mankind will be removed, or so far modified that the average length of human life will be much increased.

NECK AND NECK.

value. In a similar fashion they transform pear-shaped ones into perfect spheres. Likewise they have found means to make pearls of any color black in a bath of nitrate of silver or to turn them into rose color, lilac, gray or what not. However, experts know how to detect all of them discounters. PERISHABLE VALUABLES.

Pearls are very perishable. They cannot be considered a first-rate investment, like dismonds. After a time they decay. Sometimes quered by that doughty monarch's father, Mos-ilikatze, and still remains subservient to the Matabeles. The approximate position of my camp at the time I witnessed the scene I will endeavor to describe was latitude 21° south, lengthed 32° and it is a sealed place. They are very delicately made, consisting of thin films overlaid one upon another, with more or less animal matter some of them of great size and doubtless of wonderful beauty when they were new-are utterly valueless, even were they not pierced.

The most skillful pearl divers in the world

furniture. It is worth \$1,000 a ton From Scribner's Magazine. Life on a revenue cutter during winter cruis-